

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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The Late Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler.

The incidents connected with the departure from active life of this notorious character are not without interest. The manner in which Butler was "turned off," the "calm" demeanor that he exhibited on the occasion, the style in which he became "affected" at the last moment, and his "regrets in parting" from the opportunity of further villainies, are thus portrayed by the reporter who was present:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAMES,
JANUARY 9, 1865.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. BUTLER

Yesterday the troops of this command were startled by the unexpected announcement that General Butler had been relieved and ordered to Lowell, Mass. A host of rumors are flying about as to the cause of this change. Nearly all, however, attribute the removal of General Butler to the failure of the Wilmington expedition.

The order was received at Butler's headquarters about half past eleven, a. m., yesterday. The only person present who did not appear to be all surprised was the General himself. Whether he knew that it was coming, or whether he has the faculty of viewing the most unexpected events calmly, is more than I can determine; but certainly the General was not at all surprised. Immediately on its reception his orders were issued clearly and decisively, and before three o'clock he was ready to vacate his command at the front.

Adopting the theory that General Butler was removed on account of the Wilmington expedition not meeting with the expected success, only one question remained to puzzle curious military men. They could not imagine why the General had not been removed some days ago. This question, however, received a final solution when General Ord was assigned to the command. The hero of Fort Harrison was away on leave of absence, and the authorities only waited for his return to remove General Butler.

General Ord returned yesterday, and at once proceeded to the headquarters of his command, the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. He had hardly arrived before he received notification of the removal of General Butler, and his own assignment to the command of the Army of the James.

Immediately on the promulgation of the order relieving General Butler and replacing him by General Ord, the staff of the Army of the James assembled around the quarters of their late commander, reinforced by numerous other officers of the command. Numerous would hardly concur an idea of the number of officers present to bid him farewell.—The General was deeply affected, and expressed his regrets at parting with an army which, under his command, had achieved so much. But any expressions of sorrow were cut short by the rapidity of the General's arrangements. He had received his orders to report at Lowell at the earliest moment, and before 3 o'clock P. M., he announced that he was ready to leave. The order directing this change instructed General Butler to proceed to Lowell, Mass., and report from thence to the Adjutant General of the army.

Before three p. m., the General started for the North. He was accompanied by General Ord, General Devins, General Turner, General Ludlow, Captain Bruce, Captain Clark, Captain DeKay, Lieutenant Merrill, Medical Director Suckley, Major Davis, and Captain Wheaton. Never had an order been more promptly obeyed. All of the above named officers accompanied the General to Aiken's Landing, where he went on board his flagboat, the River Queen. General Butler was accompanied by Captains DeKay and Clark of his personal staff, while the remaining officers turned their horses' heads westward. General Ord also accompanied General Butler as far as City Point, where he stopped to see the Lieutenant General and returned last night.

The Herald contains the following intelligence in its situation article:

Our Valley correspondent represents that the inhabitants are suffering from a scarcity of food, and the rebel troops who are quartered upon them render their condition still more deplorable. No new active military operations of importance have taken place in the Valley.

Our correspondence from Springfield, Mo., states that the Union garrisons have been withdrawn from all the posts south of that place as far as Fort Smith, Arkansas, by order of Gen. Cuny.

In consequence of application of merchants of this city for permission to resume trade with Savannah by shipping goods to that place, Secretary of the Treasury Fessenden has instructed our Custom House authorities to give no clearances for that port on private account for the present, without special authority in each case from the Treasury Department. This has already been granted in a few cases. Collector Draper, who has gone to Savannah to take charge of the captured cotton and rice, has taken with him a full and efficient corps of assistants, and is clothed by the government with the most ample power for prosecuting his important mission.

The enforcement of the passport system has nearly put an end to the travel of Americans in Canada. The passenger trains on both the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads are now running nearly empty west of Toronto. Guards of United States soldiers are to be stationed at Rouse's Point and Moer's Junction, to see that the passport regulations are strictly complied with.

The Herald thus reads the epitaph of the late Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Massachusetts:

The President's military order No. 1, for 1865, transferring General Benjamin F. Butler from command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina to the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, will generally be regarded as a good beginning of the "new series." What this order means has probably been explained in the solution of that famous order of November, 1862, transferring General McClellan from the Army of the Potomac to the interesting little city of Trenton, New Jersey. In brief, we guess that this "Order No. 1, new series, 1865," ends the military career of Gen. Butler.

Artemus Ward defines war to be hard task for the soldiers and hard taxes for the citizens.

Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II.}

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

NUMBER 17.

For the Confederate.

Shall We Arm the Negroes?

This is a question of vast importance to all of us, and who are desirous of having the opinion of all on this subject, will you allow me a short space in your columns? I have read carefully the communications in your paper, and all others which I have seen, and it seems to me that the principal reason urged for the measure is, that our white material is exhausted. Is this the case? I, for one, think not. If you will attend at any public gathering in any county in this State, you will see many pale, hearty and young looking men, not dressed in the "suit of grey," who would make excellent soldiers. But they cannot be reached. The State has stretched forth its strong arm and claims them as necessary for the State government. On the railroad trains you will also see many able-bodied men acting as Provost Guards. These men are absent from their commands without authority of law, and should be sent back immediately. Then we have the detailed farmers, many of who boast of the fact that they do not make, and do not intend to make any surplus to be sold at schedule prices.

Besides these classes, we have many more exempt who could do service in the field—Congress has power to call the militia into the service of the Confederate States. Let it be done, and we will get the militia officers and magistrates. Congress has power to revoke all exemptions and details. Let it be done, and we will have many thousand good recruits. I know of men holding exemptions on account of occupations in which they are not engaged, who would make excellent soldiers. Let Congress call forth all the strength of the country. Let it take every man, regardless of age, and put him in the army. Let the able bodied go to the front, and keep the infirm for service at home. Let it grant details to none who are fit for field service. Let those who have lost a limb in the service of their country, be retired and permitted to remain at home without molestation. There are many of these, and they can take the places of those who are now exempt and superintend the negroes—in fine, make every white man a soldier subject to military law and discipline. Have the conscription rigidly enforced; change enrolling officers often, sending the old ones to the field and taking others. Disabled soldiers could perform these duties, and men who are not fit for field service. Let there be a thorough purging of every department of the Government, and let all useless members be cut off.

We have the material, and abundant white material, to gain our independence and drive the invader in disgrace from our soil, if we will use it. What all need is reform in every department, and a just execution of the laws without fear, favor or affection. Our admirable Chief Magistrate has nobly done his duty, to have our Generals; but we—they are embarrassed at every turn, what can we expect from them? Let all jealousies be laid aside, and let the States come forward and aid instead of embarrassing the General Government, and all will go well. Then we will present the spectacle of a people firm and united and determined to be free, and a just God will crown our efforts with success.

There are other objections to arming our slaves, which I have not time now to discuss. These, in my opinion, are sufficient. By a proper use of our means, we can achieve independence by our own army, without employing the negro to fight our battles for us.

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A HOME FOR THE REFUGEE.

400 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

Lying on the waters of South Buffalo, near Alamance Church, and 4 miles east of Greensboro, the centre of business in Western North Carolina. Large cleared acres cleared and in cultivation: many fine Woods. The land is composed of the remainder now broken and sub-sold for Corn crop. With the farm can be purchased 20 head of Stock Hogs, and 15 head of horned cattle. On the premises is a two-story Residence, containing six rooms, with Kitchen attached. Three Negroe houses, all necessary out-houses, a two-story Granary, Tobacco Barn, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, and a bold Spring of excellent water near the dwelling house. All can be purchased on good terms, for cash. ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Jan. 19-1865.

\$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "M. S. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it will enable us to recover it, or anyone leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Captain & Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Dec. 18, 1864.

PERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or retained voluntarily for government use without contract.

(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 27th, 1864.

RESPECTFULLY returned.

Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all officers of his Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster General.

HOSPITAL PURCHASING AGENTS

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, GENERAL HOSPITAL N. C.

Kaleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

The following articles have been appointed for purchasing by Butler, Eggs, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys and other. Provision for the use of Hospitals in this State—excepting the following named articles, which are not to be purchased by them, viz.: Bacon, Mutton, Pork, Wheat, Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Beans, Rice, Sugar, Whiskey, Apple Peels, Candy, in the counties designated.

Private M. ROMARE, Co. G, 18th N. C. Regt.

Private W. L. LAWING, Co. H, 52d N. C. Regt.

Private M. F. HULL, Co. A, 18th N. C. Regt.

Private W. D. MOODY, Co. I, 37th N. C. Regt.

Private W. D. L. MOODY, Co. I, 37th N. C. Regt.

Private W. D. L. MOODY, Co. I, 37th N. C. Regt.

Private W. D. L. MOODY, Co. I,

Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., Inc.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.	
Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

From Wilmington.

The *Wilmington Journal* of the 18th, says that so far as it has been able to learn, there has been no movement of importance among the Yankee troops since the capture of Fort Fisher. It is stated, upon what appeared to be good authority, that only two of the gunboats had as yet made their appearance in the river, opposite Fort Fisher, the rest of the fleet still lying off.

We have endeavored, says the *Journal*, to obtain some particulars in regard to the fight, but matters are in so confused a state that no two reports agree, and unless we can get the truth we prefer publishing nothing. All reports concur, however, in stating that General Whiting and Colonel Lamb fought gallantly, leading the troops to repel each assault, and never gave up, but were overpowered or shot down. Others also fought bravely and well, and are deserving of all praise.

We understand that when the enemy had gained the parapets of the fort and planted their flag, Gen. Whiting two or three times tore the flag down, and only desisted when he was shot down and unable to rise.

A communication has been received from the commander of the Federal forces, Gen. Terry, stating that Gen. Whiting's wounds were of a serious nature, but not mortal. We trust that he may soon recover.

Col. Lamb, we believe, received a serious wound in his thigh, from a minute ball.

Forts Holmes and Caswell were evacuated by our troops on Monday, as we expected, the capture of Fisher rendering the holding of these points as useless to us. A tremendous explosion was heard and felt in town about 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, supposed to have been produced by the blowing up of the magazines at the above forts. The *Wilmington Carolinian*, also of the 18th, says that up to a late hour the night previous, quiet reigned along the lines, the enemy making no demonstration of any kind. His gunboats are in the river, but unable to advance, from good and sufficient causes. Fort Anderson is still in our hands. The enemy's monitors draw about seventeen feet, and cannot carry water enough with them to come up.

Not to speak of any other defensive agency at the disposal of our military authorities for obstructing his advance on the Town by the river, the *Carolinian* says, we may mention that our field artillery is fully adequate to the task of destroying effectually, his lighter draft gun-boats.

We are very much astonished that the *Conservative* of yesterday says, in speaking of the ex-empts in North Carolina:

We repeatedly defended the Governor and the Legislature against this charge and have presented unquestionable facts to support our defense, but we have seen no acknowledgement of the error on the part of these pressmen which have assailed them, and we have found the idea so deeply imbedded in the minds of their readers that they have continued to refute them.

So far from the above which we have marked in Italics being in accordance with the facts, the reverse is true. As soon as the report of Major Mallett appeared in the columns of the *Conservative*, (it was not furnished to this paper) we expressed our gratification at learning that the State officers exempted in North Carolina did not reach anything like the number of 14,000, as the former statement of the Conscription Bureau had led the public to believe. We have done no wrong to Governor Vance or any body else in this matter. Finding 14,000 reported by the Conscription Bureau as being exempted as *State officers*, we pronounced it an inordinate number, and commented on it freely. We are not responsible for the errors of the Conscription Bureau. As soon as they were corrected we announced the correction; and we would have published it in full, if Major Mallett's employees, acting on the known fact that we are his personal friends, had furnished the information to us when they did so to the *Conservative*.

Fatal Accident.

We are pained to learn that Wm. J. Lougee, Esq., long a worthy citizen of Raleigh, died at his residence, about ten miles from this city, on Wednesday night last, from injuries received by the fall of a tree upon him that day.

He survived the injuries only a few hours. We learn that he was walking on his farm and passing by a burning tree, it fell upon him, causing the fatal result. The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Lougee, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Baptist Church. The Masonic fraternity will notice an advertisement addressed to them in this paper.

GUILTY LAXITY.—We have been informed that some Yankee prisoners, four or five in number, professedly confined somewhere in this city, are so closely guarded that they have made their appearance in some of our kitchens, where they have access to our servants, from which communication no good community will score. We call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter.

The Richmond Whig of Monday, says, "We are assured that the report is true that President Davis has sent an autograph letter by Mr. Blair, expressing his willingness to send or receive commissioners authorized to negotiate a peace."

We copy from the *Carolinian* at Wilmington, an account of the "Fall of Fisher."—As yet we have received no intelligence whatever of the fight, or the circumstances attending the assault on the fort, the number of the attacking force, or the manner in which they were received. All we know is, that as a P. S. to a dispatch announcing that Fort Fisher was safe, the announcement was given that it had been assaulted and was lost, and that General Whiting and staff, and Colonel Lamb, were captured, with almost the entire garrison. Then came thousands of rumors, some detracting from the conduct of one officer, some from that of others; and the most that we can make out of it up to this time is, that it is a confusion and a muddle caused by recent reverses. We need hardly say to our readers how earnestly we have deprecated the exaggeration to which this despondency has been carried. It has been far in excess of what was justified by the circumstances, and has been intensified by the croaking at the street corners and in the bar rooms, which has been the cause of so much evil during the war. It is even to be feared that some of this croaking has found its way into quarters where courage and severity are naturally to be expected, and where, in consequence, it is especially hurtful. This, however, is a diversion from our purpose.

Not caring to give publicity to bare rumors, we accept the statement of both the *Journal* and *Carolinian*, who were nearest the spot, as the most satisfactory account, that can yet be furnished.

We readily accord to General Whiting the credit due to chivalrous and courageous conduct, and to Colonel Lamb for that cool, firm and devoted heroism which has made him long since conspicuous as a valuable officer. If the facts set forth by the *Carolinian* be true, no blame whatever can attach to General Bragg, and it will only remain for General Huoke to assign sufficient reasons for not making the attack, which he was ordered to make, in order to establish a universal freedom from blame, on the part of the commanding officer.

When this is done, we shall have what appears to us to be a military phenomenon in this wise:—That about eleven thousand troops without field artillery, land in surf boats under cover of a fleet, wade ashore, establish a line of entrenchments, in face of a force of observation more than half their equal in number, without let or hindrance; and after being so entrenched, they cut off a toe, within a fort, from the aid of their outside friends, and then deliberately proceed to storm and take a fortification which has been constructed and strengthened during a term of four years by an unusual amount of labor, and by the very highest of engineering skill in the Confederacy, held by a force at least one-third in point of numbers of the attacking party; and while this deliberate and successful assault was going on, this auxiliary force in the rear of the attacking party cannot render the least particle of aid by firing a gun. This may be in strict accordance with the "art of war"—and it may be that the larger portion of the force sent to bear part in the defense of Wilmington, were only intended to observe the enemy's assault—as a matter of study—and that really there was no help for the lamentable result which has befallen.—If this be so, it establishes one thing—that fortifications are a folly—that men had better be kept in the open field where they will at least have a chance of escape. The three thousand prisoners would now be worth something to us—the fort don't seem to have been worth anything.

The first point, then, which we wish clearly to fix in the minds of our readers is, that General Lee's command in the field is as large, and extends over as great a department, as he is willing to control. We must not be understood as concurring with our great General in the modest estimate he makes of his own merits or capacity. On the contrary, we are confident he does himself less than justice in believing that he would not add to the strength and efficiency of his defense of our country by consenting to exercise a larger command. We confine ourselves simply to the fact that it is his choice, not the President's wish, that restricts his control to the limits of his present department.

But it is said, "We do not want General Lee to command, in the field, any greater district of country than he thinks best. What we want is that he should have the general direction of the other armies, the general conduct of their operations, a control over their plans of campaign."

To this, we answer that this is eminently desirable; that it is proved by the past history of the war to be exactly what the President wished and attempted; but that experience has shown, unfortunately, that the two duties cannot be performed at the same by the same man; and that we are driven to choosing between General Lee in the field, and General Lee in an office at Richmond, exercising a general supervision over all our military operations. In a word, the President has made the very experiment now urged, and General Lee found it impossible to do both duties. The President, reluctantly, and at General Lee's own request, was compelled to choose between releasing him from the command of the army defending Richmond, or from the general command over all our armies, which it is now urged should be vested in him.

How quickly we forget history is illustrated almost daily, but the present is a very striking instance. On the 25th March, 1862, Congress passed a law indicating the wish that General Lee should have the same control of military operations which it is now desired to confer upon him, and the President at once placed him in the position created by the law. His counsels and aid were found invaluable by the Executive, until on the fall of General Johnston, severely wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, the President deemed it essential to the safety of the Capital to put General Lee in command of the Army of Northern Virginia. But General Lee, when thus put in command, in the field, was retained in the general command of all the armies, at the same time. What was the result? To the great regret of the President, General Lee was forced by a stress of duty too great for one man, to request that a choice should be made. Willing, as he ever has been, to do his country every service in his power, he left it to the President to say, whether he could best aid in its defense by remaining in the field or returning to his office in Richmond. The wisdom of the choice which left him in command of the army that has now for nearly three years baffled every effort of the enemy to get possession of the capital, will scarcely be questioned by any, least of all, by Virginians.

This experiment would be incomplete were we to omit the fact that the President, while availing himself of the services of General Lee in the field, loses no opportunity of obtaining the benefit of his advice and opinion on all important questions, and in all extended operations. These two distinguished citizens, too, devoted to their country, too conscious of their own nobility of character, too superior to base or vicious passions, to entertain for each other but the most cordial sentiments of mutual esteem and friendship, are constantly engaged in the interchange of visits for conference upon all military affairs as well as on the general condition of our country. From this the happiest consequences have resulted. Would that so eminent an example were followed by all; and we should soon see a spirit of confidence animating the people that would put to silence the croaking, the despondency, the fault-finding and the faint-heartedness that now disgrace so many of our public men, and produce effects so injurious to our cause.

At auction in Raleigh, on Wednesday of last week, fifty dollars in gold sold for \$85.00.

The following article from the *Richmond Sentinel*, is a confirmation of what we have often said, both of the powers and influence of Gen. Lee, and of the close and confidential relations which exist between him and the President:

Gen. Lee and the President.

Some of our contemporaries have been recently discussing the nature of the official relation between the two eminent public servants whose names head this article, and from the eagerness of some to give fresh confidence to the people, though from less creditable motives in others, have suggested that the appointment of General Lee to a higher grade, that of Generalissimo, or Field Marshal, with power to command all our armies, or to assume the general conduct and direction of our military operations, would have a tendency to dispel the temporary despondency caused by recent reverses. We need hardly say to our readers how earnestly we have deplored the exaggeration to which this despondency has been carried. It has been far in excess of what was justified by the circumstances, and has been intensified by the croaking at the street corners and in the bar rooms, which has been the cause of so much evil during the war. It is even to be feared that some of this croaking has found its way into quarters where courage and severity are naturally to be expected, and where, in consequence, it is especially hurtful. This, however, is a diversion from our purpose.

Fisher has fallen, but we cannot relax it by excitement will not repulse the enemy. As for ourselves, we would rather go in with our friend of the *Richmond Whig*, and get blue all over, than allow our excitable nature to start us on a high pressure journey, for we have some considerable quantity of combustible in us, and it bears watching.

We wish we were in a position to state authoritatively, who is to blame for this disaster. We know Gen. Whiting is not to blame, for we know, or can imagine, how his gallant soul must have chafed at finding himself beaten on every side, with but few to face the compact and overwhelming numbers of the enemy. His conduct on the parapet of Fort Fisher, when with his gallant arm he tore down and trampled under his feet the flag of the enemy, reminds me more of the chivalrous daring of the lion-hearted Richard of England, than of anything we have read of in modern history. Whatever may happen to us by the fall of Fort Fisher, justice and truth compels us to say, and say emphatically, that Gen. Whiting's skill as an Engineer, or his bravery as an officer, cannot be impeached. In his wounded and suffering condition—a prisoner in the hands of the enemy—he stands higher in this community, and is embalmed deeper in the hearts of our people than he has ever been before. Our people now admire, love and respect him.—Not is the heroism of Lamb forgotten or unappreciated. He, too, is in the hands of the enemy, and wounded. The entire country, with unprecedented unanimity, exonerates him from all blame. He did all he could, and did it well and gallantly. An angel could do more. Where shall we locate the blame? On Gen. Bragg, of course. We have been so accustomed to make him carry all of our little troubles, that we find it somewhat difficult to write down any other name that can possibly be retained or pressed into service to carry the burden of the odium of the fall of Fisher. He is our A. Q. M. of all Confederate disasters. Our readers, we know, some of them at any rate, will expect us to lay it on his shoulders with a heavy hand. And we are honest enough to confess that we were heartily disposed to indulge our readers in giving the General a whole broadside, double shot and loaded. We felt like stating that he was to blame and no body else, until facts of an official character, which our determined stubbornness could not resist, convinced us that Gen. Bragg, on this occasion, is not responsible for this disaster. We repeat it emphatically, Gen. Bragg, either before God, or man, is not responsible for the fall of Fort Fisher. Gen. Bragg, who is Commander-in-chief of the Department of North Carolina, was, and is only the agent of a higher power, whose policy and military administration, he is bound to carry out in every particular. Being, therefore, the instrument of a higher power, and obeying with military precision and exactness the orders of that power, he came into unpleasant collision with interests and persons, whose feelings could not in the nature of things, be other than imminent to him. We often blame the sheriff for all trouble which an unreasonable and exacting creditor brings upon us. We see the instrument that strikes us, and we retaliate, when it would be impossible to see the hand that wields it, or if seen, impossible, or unsafe to return evil for evil.

General Bragg gave the most positive orders to attack the enemy the moment he landed on the beach, but when the fact of his landing was ascertained, he immediately ordered an attack on the enemy's entrenchments, with all the forces at his disposal. The officer in command, who was ordered to make this attack, after carefully reconnoitering the position, declined. From the character of that officer, and the distinguished services he has heretofore performed for North Carolina in the field, we feel assured that his declination was the result of honest convictions of the hopelessness of the attempt. We know that officer personally, having served with him in the field, and feel perfectly satisfied that it would have been idle for any other man to attempt what he would decline. But the attack was declined, and now is General Bragg, until facts of an official character, which our determined stubbornness could not resist, convinced us that Gen. Bragg, on this occasion, is not responsible for this disaster. We repeat it emphatically, Gen. Bragg, either before God, or man, is not responsible for the fall of Fort Fisher. Gen. Bragg, who is Commander-in-chief of the Department of North Carolina, was, and is only the agent of a higher power, whose policy and military administration, he is bound to carry out in every particular. Being, therefore, the instrument of a higher power, and obeying with military precision and exactness the orders of that power, he came into unpleasant collision with interests and persons, whose feelings could not in the nature of things, be other than imminent to him. We often blame the sheriff for all trouble which an unreasonable and exacting creditor brings upon us. We see the instrument that strikes us, and we retaliate, when it would be impossible to see the hand that wields it, or if seen, impossible, or unsafe to return evil for evil.

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